IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: **B. Kermani**	Examiner: **M. Opsasnick**
Application No.: **09/483,762**	Group Art Unit: **2654**
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For: **VOICE COMMAND REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM**	Attorney Docket No.: **Kermani 35** (S&L File No. P23,390 USA)

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Commissioner for Patents
Post Office Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Attention: Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences

APPELLANTS' BRIEF

This Appeal Brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal filed in this case on November 21, 2007. The commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees for filing this Appeal Brief to Deposit Account No. 19-5425.

1) REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The present application is assigned to Alcatel-Lucent. Accordingly, Alcatel-Lucent is the real party in interest.

2) RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

The Appellants, assignee, and the legal representatives of both are unaware of any other appeal or interference which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

3) STATUS OF CLAIMS

A. Claims canceled: None

B. Claims withdrawn from consideration but not canceled: None

C. Claims pending: 1-39

D. Claims allowed: none

E. Claims rejected: 1-39

F. Claims appealed: 1-39

Appealed claims 1 - 39 as currently pending are attached as the Claims Appendix hereto.

4) STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

There are no un-entered amendments to the specification, claims or drawings in this case.

5) SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Claim 1: A voice command remote control system comprising:

a remote control device for controlling a household appliance controlled device comprising (page 4, lines 1-9; Fig. 1, item 20):

a transducer that converts sound of an audio voice command to an electrical signal (page 4, lines 12-14; Fig. 1, item 21); and

a transmitter that transmits said electrical signal to a first controlled device (page 4, lines 23-24; Fig. 1, item 23),

wherein said first controlled device comprises (page 5, lines 9-14; Fig. 1, item 30):

a recognition processor that converts said electrical signal to pattern data and compares said pattern data with a plurality of sets of stored pattern data to recognize said audio voice command as corresponding to one of the sets of the stored pattern data (page 5, lines 9-14; Fig. 1, item 32).

Claim 17: A voice command remote control system comprising:

a remote control device wherein sound of an audio voice command is converted to an electrical signal and transmitted to a first controlled device (page 4, lines 1-24; Fig. 1, item 20); and

a first controlled device wherein said electrical signal is converted to pattern data and compared with a plurality of sets of stored pattern data to recognize said audio voice command as corresponding to one of the sets of the stored pattern data (page 5, lines 9-14; Fig. 1, item 30).

Claim 20: A method of controlling at least one controlled device from a remote location comprising the steps of:

a. receiving an audio voice command into a remote control device (page 4, lines 1-9; Fig. 1, item 20);

b. converting said audio voice command to an electrical signal in said remote control device (page 4, lines 12-14; Fig. 1, item 21);

c. transmitting said electrical signal from said remote control device to a first controlled device (page 4, lines 23-24; Fig. 1, item 23);

d. converting said electrical signal into pattern data within said first controlled device (page 5, lines 9-11; Fig. 1, item 32); and

e. comparing said pattern data with a plurality of sets of pattern data stored within the first controlled device to recognize the audio voice command as corresponding to one of the sets of the stored pattern data (page 5, lines 11-14; Fig. 1, item 32).

The present invention is a method and apparatus for controlling a device, such as a television, telephone answering device, or VCR, using a voice-based remote control unit in which the speech recognition software resides in the controlled device, rather than in the remote control device. The remote device includes circuitry for receiving the device command and converting it into electrical signals (e.g., a microphone) and transmitting it to the controlled device. The controlled device includes speech recognition circuitry for determining a command to which the speech corresponds and generating a control signal to the controlled device to cause the controlled device to execute the command.

The present application discloses and claims various different embodiments, including embodiments in which (1) a recorder can record a user s spoken command, (2) the recorder is located in the remote control unit, (3) the recorder is located in the

controlled device, (4) a repeat button is provided on the remote control device which is used to activate the recorder to reproduce a last recorded voice command, (5) the recorder is activated either by a record button or by voice-activation, (6) the remote control can control multiple controlled devices, (7) a first controlled device can generate and transmit electrical signals corresponding to the spoken commands to a second controlled device, and (8) a first controlled device first converts the electrical signals corresponding to the spoken command into the corresponding control signal and transmits the control signal (as opposed to the electrical signals corresponding to the spoken command) to the second controlled device.

6. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Appellant requests the Board to review the following rejections:

A. Rejection of claims 1-9 under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,199,080 to Kimura et al. (Kimura) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,855,003 to Ladden et al. (Ladden).

B. Rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Kimura in view of Ladden in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,112,103 to Puthuff.

7. ARGUMENT

Kimura in view of Ladden does not disclose or suggest the claimed invention

Applicants respectfully submit that Kohler in view of Porras does not disclose or suggest any of the claims of the present application. The Office rejected claims of 1-9 and 11-39 as unpatentable over Kimura in view of Ladden. The only other claim, claim 10, is rejected as unpatentable over Kimura and Ladden in further view of Puthuff.

Claims 1, 17, 18, 20 and 37-39

With respect to the independent claims, namely, claims 1, 17, and 20, and dependent claims 18 and 37-39, the Office asserted that Kimura teaches a voice command remote control system" a transducer" electrical signal as a speech recognition controlled device; a recogniion processor" stored pattern data as a

recognition processor; transmitting control signals to the controlled device (i.e., the recognition process is performed at the speech originating section).

The Office conceded that Kimura does not teach transmitting speech signals to the controlled device for further speech processing. However, the Office asserted that Ladden teaches establishing a wireless link between the remote codec and the localized speech recognizer and that it would have been obvious to modify the location of the speech recognition in the remote unit of Kimura so that initial speech processing could be performed at the remote device and transmit speech parameters to the local device as taught by Ladden because it would advantageously use a more powerful speech recognition algorithm located at the base/local station rather than a less than ideal codec located at the wireless device.

Applicant respectfully traverses. The Office has improperly used hindsight reconstruction in its obviousness rejection. Particularly, the Office s statement that the motivation to make the combination is to permit a more powerful codec to be used at the base station is taken directly out of Applicant s specification. This alleged motivation was taken directly from Applicant s specification (see page 1, last paragraph to page 2 first full paragraph). The Office cannot use Applicant s specification as the source of the motivation to combine prior art references.

Furthermore and in any event Ladden does not teach that for which it has been cited. Particularly, the difference between Kimura and the present invention at issue is the change in the location of the speech recognition software from the remote control unit to the controlled device. However, in Ladden, the speech recognition software 209 is in the Base Station (BSS) 203 of a cellular telephone network, and not in any controlled device. In fact, nowhere in Ladden is there discussion whatsoever of the existence of a household appliance controlled device or any other type of controlled device. Specifically, Ladden discloses that the potential purposes of the speech recognition software (SRS) 209 are (1) to perform speech synthesis and act as a query recognizer for dialoguing with the mobile unit 200, (2) production of a written record of a phone conversation after performing speech recognition, (3) a language translation after performing speech recognition, (4) query recognition after performing speech recognition, and (5) keyword spotting so that automatic Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) control can be invoked during a conversation (an example of PLMN control would be for a cellular telephone user to turn transcription services on and off during a conversation using keywords as a control). Ladden, column 3, line 62 -- column 4, line 5.

Additionally, the Office s assertion that the wireless link between the remote codec and the localized speech recognizer and that it would have been obvious to modify

the location of the speech recognition in the remote unit of Kimura so that initial speech processing could be performed at the remote device and transmit speech parameters to the local device has nothing to do with either the present application or the Ladden reference. Nowhere do the claims recite the term local. Rather, the independent claims of the present invention recite a household appliance controlled device. Even if Ladden did disclose speech recognition within a local device, that would not read on the claims of the present application.

However, such a disclosure of speech recognition within a local device is not, in fact, found anywhere in the Ladden reference. There is nothing in Ladden to suggest that the speech recognition software 209 is local to the MS 200 or anything else. The Office points to the speech recognition software 209 of Fig. 6 of Ladden which is contained in the Base Station 203 of a cellular telephone network on which the mobile station 200 is placing a call. Even if the claims of the present application recited some form of the term local with respect to the location of the speech recognition, this would not be satisfied by a cellular base station which is typically serves mobile station within an area several miles wide.

Looking at Ladden, one would not be motivated to move the location of the speech recognition software from the remote control unit of Kimura to a household appliance controlled device. If anything, Ladden suggests moving it into the base station of a cellular network. As there is no network *per se* in the situation of a remote control unit and its household appliance controlled device, Ladden actually appears to teach away from the present invention. Specifically, Ladden teaches placing the speech recognition software in a location that essentially does not exist in Kimura or the present invention, i.e., in a base station of a cellular communication network.

Accordingly, Ladden does not teach that for which it has been particularly cited, namely, relocating the speech recognition software from the remote control unit to the controlled device. Rather, in Ladden, the speech recognition software is in the network.

No Motivation to Combine Kimura and Ladden

Furthermore and in any event, one would not even look to the art of wireless telephone communication networks when searching for a solution to minimize the size and power consumption of voice-based remote control units.

It is well established law that, in rejecting a claim for obviousness under 35 USC 103, prior art must be from the same field of endeavor as the invention or an analogous field. A field is analogous if it is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the invention was involved. A reference is "reasonably pertinent" if it is one which, because of the matter with which it deals, logically would have commended itself

to an inventor's attention in considering his problem. Thus, the purpose of both the invention and the prior art are important in determining whether the reference is reasonably pertinent to the problem the invention attempts to solve. If a reference disclosure has the same purpose as the claimed invention, the reference relates to the same problem and that may support use of that reference in an obviousness rejection. If, however, it is directed to a different purpose, the inventor would accordingly have had less motivation or occasion to consider it.

In the present situation, the purpose of the present invention is to simplify the circuitry in a voice-based remote control unit for household appliances, like televisions, VCRs and telephone answering machines, in order to reduce its size and battery power consumption.

Ladden, on the other hand, concerns wireless telecommunications networks. Speech recognition typically would not be used in a wireless communication network. Thus, there would be no motivation for a person working on problems with voice-based remote control units to look to a cellular telecommunication or similar wireless network.

Accordingly, with reference to the language of independent claim 1, the prior art does not disclose a transmitter that transmits said electrical signal to a first controlled device and the first controlled device comprising a recognition processor that converts said electrical signal to pattern data" . Furthermore, claim 1 recites that the controlled device is a household appliance, which even more clearly places it outside of the art of telecommunication networks of Ladden.

With respect to independent claim 17, the prior art does not disclose a remote control device wherein the sound of an audio voice command is converted to an electrical signal and transmitted to a first controlled device and a first controlled device wherein said electrical signal is converted to pattern data" .

With respect to claim 20, the prior art does not teach transmitting said electrical signal from said remote control device to a first controlled device or converting said electrical signal into pattern data within said first controlled device .

Dependent Claims

All of the dependent claims distinguish over the prior art of record for at least all of the reasons set forth above in connection with the independent claims from which they depend.

Claim 2

However, the dependent claims even further distinguish over the prior art. For instance, claim 2 recites that the household appliance controlled device is one of a stereo

set, television, cassette tape deck, video tape deck, compact disc player, digital video disc player, telephone answering device, and video cassette recorder, which even more clearly places it outside of the art of telecommunication networks of Ladden. Support for the amended language of claim 2 can be found on page 1 and or pages 10-11 of the present specification.

Claims 4 and 6

Furthermore, claims 4 and 6 recite that the system includes a recorder that records said electrical signal (claim 4) and that the recorder is located in the controlled device (claim 6). The Office asserted that this is found in Kimura, Figure 6, sub-block 23a.

Applicant respectfully traverses. Sub-block 23A in Figure 6 of Kimura is a memory coupled to the speech recognition processor. The only purpose of this memory disclosed in Kimura is for storing pattern data for speech recognition. The memory 23a serves as the standard pattern data storage unit 5 shown in Figure 5, and stores a plurality of different standard pattern data PA1 through PAn, PB1 through PBn," , PM1 through PMn, with respect to respective voice commands. Column 5, lines 12-20. Accordingly, it does not meet the limitations of claims 4 and 6 of recording said electrical signals .

Claims 5, 21 and 35

Claims 5, 21, and 35 recite that the recorder is located in the remote device. The Office asserted that Ladden teaches that the remote codec contains speech processing capabilities at column 3, lines 43-60.

This portion of Ladden discloses that the mobile unit 200 has two types of speech codecs 201 and 202. A speech codec is not a recorder.

Claims 7-9, 22-24 and 36

Claims 7-9, 22 ' 24, and 36 recite that (1) the remote includes a repeat button wherein the recorder is activated to reproduce a last recorded electrical signal for transmission to the controlled device responsive to the repeat button being pressed (claims 7, 22 and 36), (2) a record button wherein the recorder is activated by the record button (claims 8 and 23), and (3) that the recorder is voice-activated (claims 9 and 24). The Office asserted that this is found in Kimura at column 4, line 45 through column 5, line 15.

This portion of Kimura discloses:

FIG. 5 shows in block form the electronic circuit of the transmitter 10A of the voice-operated remote control system according to the present invention. The

> transmitter 10A has a speech recognition circuit 15A including a standard pattern data storage unit 5 which stores a plurality of different standard pattern data with respect to each of the voice commands. For example, the standard pattern data storage unit 5 stores standard pattern data PA1 through PAn with respect to a voice command A and standard pattern data PB1 through PBn with respect to a voice command B. Further, thus, standard pattern data PM1 through PMn with respect to a voice command M are stored therein. One voice command which is entered from the microphone M is recognized using a plurality of standard pattern data, and the recognized data are converted into a remote control signal RC. The transmitter 10A has a controller 16 to which the talk switch 12 and the mode selector switch 13 are connected. The controller 16 applies a remote control instruction signal SR to a transmitting circuit 17 which energizes the infrared light-emitting diode D1 to transmit a remote control signal RC to the receiver of a remotely controlled device. The speech recognition circuit 15A, the controller 16, and the transmitting circuit 17 are supplied with electric energy from a power supply circuit 18 through a power supply control circuit 14 and power supply wires.
>
> As shown in FIG. 6, the speech recognition circuit 15A comprises an analog processor 21 for processing an analog voice command signal which is received through the microphone M and for outputting the processed analog voice command signal as a time-division digital data 20, a speech recognition processor 22 for recognizing the voice command based on the time-division digital data 20 from the analog processor 21, a memory 23A for storing standard pattern data for speech recognition, and an interface 24 for transmitting signals to and receiving signals from the controller 16.

This passage does not discuss any buttons or any recording of the electrical signals, i.e., the signals corresponding to the speech prior to any speech recognition processing.

Claim 11

Claim 11 recites a second controlled device having a recognition processor. The Office asserted that this is found in Kimura s Figure 11 at sub-block 23b.

However, sub-block 23b in Figure 11 is part of the remote control unit, and not part of any controlled device, let alone a second controlled device.

Claims 12, 26 and 27

Claims 12, 26, and 27 recite that the first controlled device further comprises a transmitter for generating and transmitting a second electrical signal to a second controlled device (claims 12 and 26, generally) and that the second controlled device converts the received signals into a second set of pattern data (claim 27). The Office asserted that this is found in Kimura s Figure 11 at sub-block 24. However, sub-block 24

in Figure 11 of Kimura is an interface unit and is in the remote control, not in any controlled device. Accordingly, the Office s reading of Figure 11 of Kimura is incorrect.

Claims 14, 15, 29, 30 and 32-34

Claims 14, 15, 29, 30, and 32-34 recite, *inter alia*, that the controlled device(s) transmit control signals to further controlled devices. In the terminology of the present application, the control signals are the actual electronic command signals for the function to be performed that are generated by the controlled device after the voice command has been processed by the speech recognition software to identify the command function to which it corresponds. This is to be distinguished from the electrical signals , which are the signals corresponding to the voice data prior to speech recognition processing. The Office asserted that this is found in Kimura at column 1, lines 5-10.

However, column 1, lines 5' 10 of Kimura discloses merely:

> The present invention relates to a remote control system for remotely controlling various electronic devices, and more particularly to a remote control system for remotely controlling devices such as AV (audiovisual) devices by way of voice commands.

These generic statements do not contain any disclosure whatsoever as to the subject matter claimed in these claims. These claims pertain to the embodiment of the invention in which a first controlled device contains the speech recognition software and a second controlled device does not. Therefore, the first controlled device takes the electrical signals, converts them to control signals, and then forwards those control signals to second controlled device. In this manner, the remote unit can control multiple controlled devices while saving manufacturing costs by having the speech recognition software in only one of the controlled devices (and not in the remote control unit at all). Kimura s general statement that the remote unit controls multiple devices contains no disclosure whatsoever as to how it does so and certainly does not disclose the technique claimed in these claims.

Claim 32, similarly to claim 2 discussed above, even further recites that the controlled device is our selected from the group consisting of telephone answering devices, television sets, stereos, video cassette recorders, compact disk players, cassette tape players, and digital video disk players, which even more clearly places it outside of the art of telecommunication networks of Ladden.

The above argument regarding the independent claims were presented in Applicants Response filed on October 16, 2006. However the Office did not respond any of these arguments, except the first one pertaining to claims 4 and 6. Hence, regardless of all of the discussion above of the independent claims, the Office should allow at least dependent claims 5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21-24, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 32-36.

8. CONCLUSION

The claimed invention is not taught or suggested by the prior art. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the pending claims. And early Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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CLAIMS APPENDIX

CLAMS INVOLVED IN THIS APPEAL

1. (Previously Presented) A voice command remote control system comprising:

a remote control device for controlling a household appliance controlled device comprising:

a transducer that converts sound of an audio voice command to an electrical signal; and

a transmitter that transmits said electrical signal to a first controlled device, wherein said first controlled device comprises:

a recognition processor that converts said electrical signal to pattern data and compares said pattern data with a plurality of sets of stored pattern data to recognize said audio voice command as corresponding to one of the sets of the stored pattern data.

2. (Previously Presented) The voice command remote control system of claim 1, wherein said first controlled device is one of a stereo set, television, cassette tape deck, video tape deck, compact disc player, digital video disc player, telephone answering device, and video cassette recorder.

3. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 1, further comprising said first controlled device and wherein said first controlled device performs a preset function corresponding to said audio voice command in response to recognition of said audio voice command.

4. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 3, further comprising a recorder that records said electrical signal.

5. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 4, wherein the recorder is located in the remote device.

6. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 4, wherein the recorder is located in the controlled device.

7. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 5, wherein said remote control device further comprises a repeat button and wherein said

recorder is activated to reproduce a last recorded electrical signal for transmission to a first controlled device responsive to activation of said repeat button.

8. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 7, further comprising a record button and wherein said recorder is activated to record said electrical signals responsive to activation of said record button.

9. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 7, wherein said recorder is voice-activated and wherein said recorder is activated to record said electrical signals responsive to voice-activation.

10. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 3, further comprising:

a teaching circuit;

a button for activating said teaching circuit; and

wherein said teaching circuit prompts a user to speak appropriate words corresponding to an audio voice command.

11. (Original) The voice command remote control of claim 3, further comprising a second controlled device having a recognition processor that converts said electrical signal to pattern data and compares said pattern data with a plurality of sets of stored pattern data to recognize said audio voice command as corresponding to one of the sets of the stored pattern data.

12. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 3, wherein said first controlled device further comprises a transmitter for generating and transmitting a second electrical signal to a second controlled device.

13. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 12, further comprising a second controlled device which receives said second electrical signal and has a recognition processor that converts said second electrical signal to pattern data and compares said pattern data with a plurality of sets of stored pattern data to recognize said audio voice command as corresponding to one of the sets of the stored pattern data.

14. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 13, wherein said second controlled device further comprises a transmitter for generating and transmitting a third electrical signal to a third controlled device.

15. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 3, wherein said first controlled device further comprises a transmitter for generating and transmitting a control signal to a second controlled device.

16. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 15, further comprising a second controlled device which receives said control signal and performs a preset function responsive to said control signal.

17. (Original) A voice command remote control system comprising:

a remote control device wherein sound of an audio voice command is converted to an electrical signal and transmitted to a first controlled device; and

a first controlled device wherein said electrical signal is converted to pattern data and compared with a plurality of sets of stored pattern data to recognize said audio voice command as corresponding to one of the sets of the stored pattern data.

18. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 17, wherein said remote control device comprises:

a transducer that converts sound of an audio voice command to an electrical signal;

a signal processor that processes said electrical signal and modulates said electrical signal onto a carrier;

a transmitter that transmits said electrical signal to said first controlled device.

19. (Original) The voice command remote control system of claim 18, wherein said first controlled device comprises:

a receiver that receives said electrical signal;

a recognition circuit that converts said electrical signal to pattern data and compares said pattern data with a plurality of sets of stored pattern data to recognize said audio voice command as corresponding to one of said sets of stored pattern data;

wherein said first controlled device performs a preset function corresponding to said audio voice command in response to recognition of said audio voice command.

20. (Original) A method of controlling at least one controlled device from a remote location comprising the steps of:

a. receiving an audio voice command into a remote control device;

b. converting said audio voice command to an electrical signal in said remote control device;

c. transmitting said electrical signal from said remote control device to a first controlled device;

d. converting said electrical signal into pattern data within said first controlled device; and

e. comparing said pattern data with a plurality of sets of pattern data stored within the first controlled device to recognize the audio voice command as corresponding to one of the sets of the stored pattern data.

21. (Original) The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of recording the electrical signal on a recorder located within the remote control device.

22. (Original) The method of claim 21, further comprising the step of retrieving a last recorded signal from the recorder and transmitting said last recorded signal to said first controlled device responsive to activation of a repeat button.

23. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein the electrical signal is recorded by pressing a record button to activate a recorder and releasing the record button to stop recording.

24. (Original) The method of claim 23, wherein the electrical signal is recorded by speaking into a voice-activated recorder.

25. (Original) The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of performing a preset function corresponding to said audio voice command in response to recognition of said audio voice command.

26. (Original) The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of transmitting a second electrical signal from said first controlled device to a second controlled device.

27. (Original) The method of claim 26, further comprising the step of converting said second electrical signal into a second set of pattern data within said second controlled device.

28. (Original) The method of claim 27, further comprising the step of comparing said second set of pattern data with a plurality of sets of pattern data stored within said second controlled device to recognize said audio voice command as corresponding to one of said sets of pattern data stored within the second controlled device.

29. (Original) The method of claim 28, further comprising the step of transmitting a third electrical signal from said second controlled device to a third controlled device.

30. (Original) The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of generating and transmitting a control signal from said first controlled device to a second controlled device.

31. (Original) The method of claim 30, further comprising the step of performing a preset function corresponding to said audio voice command in said second controlled device in response to recognition of said audio voice command.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29 wherein said first, second, and third controlled devices are independently selected from the group consisting of telephone answering devices, television sets, stereos, video cassette recorders, compact disk players, cassette tape players, and digital video disk players.

33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 32 wherein at least one of said first, second, and third controlled devices comprises a telephone answering device.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 32 wherein at least one of said first, second, and third controlled devices comprises a television set.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34 further comprising the step of recording the electrical signal on a recorder located within the remote control device.

36. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 35 further comprising the step of retrieving a last recorded signal from the recorder and transmitting said last recorded signal to said first controlled device responsive to activation of a repeat button.

37. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said transmitter transmits via a wireless connection.

38. (Previously presented) The method of claim 18 wherein said transmitter transmits via a wireless connection.

39. (Previously presented) The method of claim 20 wherein said transmitting step comprises transmitting via a wireless connection.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

No additional evidence is presented.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

No related proceedings are presented.